



## Strong Beer for Exportation.

HUGH BELL Brewer, Pleasants, Edinburgh, sells for ready money **STRONG BEER** at 5 s. 6 d. per dozen, to which must be added all other charges, such as casks, package, &c. The buyer gets the drawback of duties which comes to about 1 l. 11 s. 10 d. upon 24 dozen or one hoghead. Any particular respecting size or shape of bottles will be attended to, upon previous notice.

For Home Sale.—Strong Beer is delivered free at the common distances at 10 s. 4 d. for three dozen, bottles returned. Reasonable encouragement to retailers.

Pleasants, May 12. 1787.

## Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office.

**THE PREMIUMS** and King's Duty due upon Insurances in this Office, at the present term of Whitsunday are desired to be paid up immediately; as, by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term-day, the benefit of the policy expires.

Persons insured will please, therefore, call at the Office, where receipts are granted for the Annual Premiums, and Policies issued for new Insurances.

Notice is also hereby given to the Proprietors, that the days of paying dividends are Wednesday and Thursday, from ten in the forenoon to two o'clock in the afternoon.

## LLOYD'S LIST. — May 11.

**THE ELIAS**, Wriggleforth, from Barbadoes to Liverpool, is lost in Bristol Channel; the crew and part of the cargo saved.

The Lady Hill, Campbell, from Philadelphia to Jamaica, is lost on the N. E. end of Cuba; part of the cargo saved.

The Betsey, Young, from Greenock to Halifax, was spoke with, all well, on the banks of Newfoundland, about three weeks ago, by the Mally, Wyllie, which arrived at Greenock from Virginia the 4th inst.

The Jonge Jan Oltman, Janfon, from London to Rotterdam, is lost forty miles northward of Rotterdam; part of the cargo will be saved.

The Thynne packet from Jamaica, fell in with the Friendship, from Charlestown to London, on the 23d ult. in lat. 44. 16. lon. 44. 16. on the 31st March fell in with the wreck of a French brig, on the S. W. point of Heniagua; most of the crew, with part of the cargo, were gone to New Providence; the Janc, from Jamaica, was lost about three weeks before on Heniagua.

The Betsey, O'Laughlin, from Buffin Bay to Newry, is lost.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, May 9.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr Burke moved the order of the day.—For reading a second time the articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq; presented by the Secret Committee appointed to prepare the same.

Lord Cornwallis opposed the motion, and entered into a justification of Mr Hastings. The charges, his Lordship allowed, if taken into the abstract, were very heavy indeed.—But no officer in high command, on foreign service, could act for the good of his country, if his every action was to be viewed and weighed in the scale of duty becoming an individual. He might commit acts in his capacity of Governor or Commander, tending highly for the public good, that would be dangerous, and perhaps injurious in a private station. If for every bold and enterprising action that may be deemed to tread on the outlines of orders, the Commander is brought to the bar of this House, and accused as a great offender, and even his head brought into danger, he feared the consequence would be highly injurious to the service, and detrimental to the country. The great hazard and risk such a man must run, would damp his enterprising spirit, and check his patriotic zeal. Considering the charges against Mr Hastings in this view, he wished the motives and the meritorious services of that gentleman to be weighed in the opposite scale. His great success in every undertaking, the brilliant situation our possessions in the East at present are in, are owing to his abilities. His merits are great, and must be taken into consideration. His Lordship did not mean to say, that Mr Hastings had not committed offences in his government; but that which he wished to impress, was, his services more than counterbalanced them. For which reason, his conscience would not permit him to vote for the motion. He would therefore move, That the second reading be put off to this day six months.

Mr Alderman Wilkes seconded the motion. The whole of this proceeding he took on him boldly to answer, was founded on a false and rotten foundation. He had been dazzled, he said, by the lustre of ability with which the charges had been enforced, but his conviction had by no means been the result. He denied that, in the language of the report, "the British name had been sullied, and our character degraded in India;" and in justification of his denial, he quoted some passages from a letter received from Sir John Macpherson, the 10th of August, 1786. He then spoke in vindication of the conduct of Mr Hastings, relative to the Princess of Oude. It was true, he admitted, that at the time they were suspected, they had saved some of the British officers; but this, he said, was no apology for the contumacy and rebellion which previously marked their conduct. The best defence of Mr Hastings, he urged, was that no complaint whatever had appeared against him from Hindostan; and yet we were now about to try his conduct by rules, as strict as those which actuated the *Chambre du Parlement* at Paris, when their earlier wars with the English, their armies were never suffered to move a step, without an especial arrest. The possessions of the Company in India, he observed, had, on this occasion, been spoken of as the *brightest jewel* in the British Crown. [A great laugh.] But this he would deny, whilst we were masters of our present possessions in Europe; the dignity of which we should regard,—and which,

he thought, would be best consulted, by putting an effectual termination to the present proceeding. If Mr Hastings went beyond the strict letter of the law, subsequent necessity had justified it. For you have been obliged to give these powers legally to Lord Cornwallis, which the latter was necessitated to seize, without the tedious forms of law. He hoped the noble Lord's motion would be carried by a great majority; and would effectually put an end to this disgraceful prosecution. He therefore took the liberty to add a small amendment to his Lordship's motion, which was, "That the report be read this day six months."

The Lord Advocate said, he had paid all the attention to this subject that was in his power, and he declared before God he could not agree to the impeachment of Mr Hastings; for this would be to go directly contrary to his conscience. The present question, he observed, was not, What punishment should be inflicted on Mr Hastings; but, Whether he had been guilty of any crime; whether the charges brought against him were well founded, or not. The House of Commons, in a subject of this nature, were to be regarded in the light of a Grand Jury, and ought to proceed with the same caution and reserve.

He first took a general view of the business, in which he observed, that nothing should induce him to vote for the impeachment, but a conviction of the criminality; and on the contrary, nothing should induce him to vote against the impeachment but the same conviction of the innocence of Mr Hastings. With regard to the view he had taken of the subject, he must say, that he considered Mr Hastings as entirely innocent of the guilt imputed to him in the charges exhibited. In support of his opinion, and the vote he meant to give, he observed, that in all criminal enquiries there were several distinct matters to ascertain.—The first was, whether a crime had been committed? the next was, by whom, and what been the cause and circumstances? With regard to the first, he did not mean to dispute the facts. But with respect to the personality of the crime, he did not conceive Mr Hastings as the only and immediate object. He observed, that to prove Mr Hastings was the culprit, supposing the facts were criminal, it would be necessary to demonstrate, that he had alone the authority to have been their origin. In answer to this, he recurred to the situation in which Mr Hastings was with regard to the rest of the Council. In this view of the subject, he shewed, that Mr Barwell was equally concerned, as one of the Chiefs in the Government of Bengal. He asked, if Mr Hastings had been guilty of any thing atrocious or impeachable, why was not Mr Barwell equally made a subject of censure? There was likewise a period of six months, in which time some of the charges exhibited were supposed to have happened, and in this time a coalition had happened between an Hon. Gentleman (Mr Francis) and Mr Hastings. Whence happened it, therefore, that the Hon. Gentleman should have coalesced with Mr Hastings, when he found his actions so atrocious, so destructive, oppressive, and criminal as he had since endeavoured to prove them to be? This certainly proved that others, if there was any criminality in these proceedings, were equally concerned, and that the guilt did not centre entirely with Mr Hastings.

He then observed, with respect to guilt, there were two parts necessary to constitute a criminal action, which could not be proved in the charges exhibited against the Governor General. The one was to prove the fact, the other to prove the motive; for, however the fact might be ascertained, it was necessary to ascertain the motive or intention to constitute the guilt. As to the crimes alleged against Mr Hastings, admitting the facts, there was no evidence to prove the motives were either corrupt, avaricious, or treacherous. Supposing he had received from Cheyt Sing thirty lacks of rupees, there was no evidence to prove they were received with a corrupt intention. If they had been, his conduct on the occasion would have been visibly corrupt. They would have had an effect upon his conduct in favour of the Rajah. But the contrary was the fact. He had not desisted from his first intentions of taking his territories into his possession; nor had he applied the money received from him to his own purposes. He had disbursed it in the Company's services. The learned Lord went into several other statements of the charges relating to the Begums and the opium contracts. The first, he said, Mr Hastings was authorized to proceed in as he had done, in consequence of their being in actual rebellion. And with respect to the contracts, he had granted them, it was true, to Mr Belli and others, but the consequence had been, that the interest and revenues of the country had been greatly promoted by their being granted in the manner and to the persons they had been.

His Lordship said, he thought, that whatever appeared culpable in the conduct of Mr Hastings might be resolved into order or necessity; and certainly it was proper for the House to take into their consideration the important services he had done his country. In the case of Lord Clive, the subject was considered in this point of view, and the impeachment thrown out. There was an instance likewise in the conduct of Epaminondas, that would justify the idea of setting off his merits against his supposed crimes. When that noble Greek was accused by his countrymen of misconduct, in a particular instance, he confessed the fact, but he desired that the glorious achievements he had performed

might be recorded along with the crime, and that, in judging him, they should have both these in their eye, and under consideration; and this plea was admitted. The Lord Advocate thought this plea held stronger in favour of Mr Hastings than almost in any other case, when we considered the very laborious and important services he had done for this country, in protecting our affairs in India, and in making war upon the Dutch and French, as well as upon the natives, who wished to invade our property in India. If Mr Hastings was to be impeached, the Lord Advocate thought that a variety of other gentlemen ought likewise to be impeached. He said, he had discovered a thing by mere accident, in the books, which seemed to have escaped the attention of gentlemen, as they had taken no notice of it. It was this. During a part of the time, when some of the most grievous injuries against Mr Hastings were supposed to be committed, he was in coalition with a gentleman now in that House, (Mr Francis). The Lord Advocate could not help expressing his astonishment at the conduct of this gentleman, who must have been privy to all the transactions of Mr Hastings. At a period when he was guilty of the greatest misconduct, that this gentleman should have assented to every part of that conduct, and that afterwards he should have become so active an enemy against Mr Hastings—this appeared to him not a little surprising. In short, he thought that his important services to this country ought to cover all the multitude of his sins.

Mr Courtney then rose. He said, that he begged the attention of the House for a very few minutes, while he gave his reasons for the vote he meant to give on the occasion. He was surprised to hear the motion which had now been made against the impeachment, especially as it was made and seconded by two gentlemen for whom he must have the most consummate respect. The noble Lord (Lord Hood) who made the motion, must command, not only his, but the respect of the whole House. His ability and eminence of character commanded respect from the whole country. Who could withhold it from one who had been a spectator of the glorious action of the 12th of April, when the gallant Rodney obtained the signal victory he had done over the French fleet. (At the word *spectator*, several of the members shewed their displeasure, by calling to order.) The Hon. Gentleman, after sitting down for a moment or two, rose again. He asked in what he had been guilty of a breach of order to the House, or respect to the noble Lord? He had mentioned a circumstance of the noble Lord's being present at one of the most brilliant and glorious actions this nation had to boast. Surely this was not any disrespect? Those who considered it such were guilty of disrespect, and not he, to the noble Lord. But having just mentioned this circumstance, he had now to advert to the worthy Alderman (Mr Wilkes) beside him. And he dared believe what he should say relative to his character the Hon. Gentleman would not consider as any disrespect; for what he should express he meant as a compliment, and he was assured it would be received as it was intended. He had the greatest respect for the worthy Alderman, for he had been equally distinguished for his efforts in his country's service as the noble Lord had been, although they had been differently exerted. His Hon. friend had been the cause of exciting in this country a spirit of constitutional liberty, which had inspired and pervaded the whole mass of the people of England. Never in this country had it been carried to such a patriotic and laudable excess as it was by the means of the worthy Alderman—except in the days of Jack Cade and Wat Tyler. However gentlemen might smile, he was certain that he had paid his Hon. friend the tribute that was due to his patriotism; and he was assured he had the good sense to receive it as that tribute of respect which was due to his character. The Begums had been mentioned as rebels. It was impossible for him to account for his approbation of Mr Hastings's conduct to these two old women, otherwise than by supposing he looked at their case obliquely. From what he knew of the worthy Alderman, and the nature of the fact, he persuaded himself, that a proper view of the transaction, in all its circumstances, would have led him to condemn, in the most explicit terms, this *Essay on Women*. He combated the reasoning of the learned Lord by a variety of entertaining anecdotes, and worked himself into the belief that the learned gentleman had through the whole of his speech treated the subject only ironically.

He then adverted to the support which the learned Lord (the Lord Advocate) had given to the sentiments of the noble Lord and the worthy Alderman. With respect to such a concurrence, it was certainly the most acceptable, as it was to be the least expected from a gentleman of his nation.

With regard to the reasoning of the learned Lord (the Lord Advocate) he had never heard any observations adduced that were so vague, futile, and inconclusive. In the first place, he had said, that Mr Hastings had not been guilty of corruption in taking the bribe of 30 lacks from the Rajah, because he had afterwards dispossessed him of his territories. This was similar to an act which happened in the west of England, and he supposed the learned Lord would defend it upon the same principles. General Kirk had taken a young man prisoner in the civil war of 1698, and had condemned him to be hanged. A young woman, who was his sweetheart, went to the General to ask his pardon, which he granted on condition that she would sleep with him (the Gene-

ral) that night. To preserve her lover, the young woman consented; and when she awoke in the morning, the first object she saw was the young man lying with Kirk. Thus might the learned Lord say this General had been guilty of no crime, because it could not be proved that he had accepted of the bribe of the maid's virginity from any corrupt motive; for instead of saving the man's life as he had promised, he had caused him to be hanged.

He then compared the situation and conduct of Mr Hastings to Fernando Cortez in the reign of Charles V. He was sent to Mexico to plunder, massacre, and baptize all he possibly could. Having this purpose, amount to the depopulation of the country, he was recalled, charged with the enormities of such crimes. To exculpate himself, he had engaged two bishops, who happened to be justices. One of them, the Bishop of Toledo, was an itinerant justice, who travelled to obtain affidavits of a circumstance which saved Fernando's life: the circumstance was, that while the persons were plundering and murdering, angels were heard singing over the dead, *Gloria in excelsis*. Affidavits of this were produced, and these, with some rich jewels that were likewise transmitted to Court, had the effect of persuading the judges and the country, that Fernando Cortez's cruelties and extortions were meritorious, from being thus the subject of heavenly celebration.

The learned Lord (the Lord Advocate) had said, that there was no corrupt or cruel behaviour in Mr Hastings having exacted the tribute from those whom he had threatened to scourge. It had been a fair bargain. Mr Hastings had said, "If you give me thirty lacks of rupees, you will not be whipped; if you do not, you certainly will." He had a story to relate similar to this. It was a circumstance that happened in our own country. King John had, by the advice of his Council, exacted from a Jew a considerable sum of money. The Jew refused. The King ordered immediately that one of his teeth should be drawn. The Jew again refused. Another tooth was drawn. And the Jew still persisting to refuse for eight or ten days paying the sum exacted, eight or ten of his teeth were taken from him, which at last obliged him to comply with the demand. It was urged in defence, that the King had not taken the Jew's teeth by his cruelty, but the Jew had lost them by his own obstinacy. This he considered as similar to the situation of those from whom Mr Hastings had exacted the said tributes.

He then observed, that he was surprised to find a character of such meanness and insignificance could ever have risen to the power of committing such cruelties and oppressions as had been proved by the exhibiting of the different charges. He had not seen that he possessed any remarkable talents, or been concerned in any meritorious services, that could have raised him to the station from which he had derived the power. But he had obtained it from chance, and having been a considerable time in India, he had united with his own innate treachery the eastern despotism, which had been the cause of the most atrocious, cruel, avaricious, and tyrannous actions, that, he believed, had ever disgraced the annals of any country whatever.

Mr Alderman Townsend reprobated the indecent levity with which the Honourable Member (Mr Courtney) had thought fit to treat a subject of so serious a nature as that before the House. Such language, he ventured to say, would be tolerated in no other Assembly; and it gave him concern to find, that it was allowed in that House, where their proceedings ought to be regulated by the rules of propriety and decorum. He trusted, therefore, the Honourable Gentleman would have decency enough to rise and make an apology for the extraordinary liberty he had taken. With regard to the question, he professed himself to be the advocate of Mr Hastings. The government of India was an arduous and a critical task—the preservation of it required an exertion of great abilities, and sometimes the adoption of strong measures, which claimed justification from the emergency of the occasion, and the pressure of public necessity. By such means had Mr Hastings maintained his government during a long and an expensive war; and maintained a struggle, which, perhaps, no other man would have surmounted. Who, said he, ever thought of calling in question the conduct of that great man (the Earl of Chatham), who, foreseeing the hostile designs of France against this country, by a bold and decisive measure, seized at once 20,000 of their seamen, and 700,000 l. of their money! by which he gave a decided superiority to us during the whole of that war. He was therefore so far from thinking that Mr Hastings ought to be impeached, that he thought him deserving of every mark of honour which his country could confer on him.

Mr N. Smith said, he had reserved what he had to say, until this stage of the business; and trusted the House would indulge him. He lamented, that when the kingdom of Bengal had fallen into the Company's possession by the conduct of the late Lord Clive, that a sort of general infatuation had seized the country, inasmuch that it was universally conceived the riches it contained were inexhaustible. He traced the consequences of this misconception to the rapacity of government, who insisted on sharing with the Company in their profits, which then began to be considered as more than ordinary. It was therefore the pressures, which the Company, both at home and abroad, felt from an infinitude of





demands, that tempted their servants to surpass their powers, whenever the relief or interest of the Company was the object. On this principle he had undoubtedly acted, and in so doing was justified. He defended him especially from all imputation in what happened to the Princesses of Oude. He stated the insurrections which then prevailed in most of the dependencies of Bengal, and vindicated Mr Hastings, from the extreme difficulty of managing a double government, which in a great degree had been established before his nomination to the Presidency. This was the case in Oude more particularly, and the source of all those abuses and misconduct for which he had been so much blamed. He spoke of the presents, and denied that they discovered in Mr Hastings any principle of corruption. They were only instances of respect from men of extraordinary wealth; and he could vouch for the application of most of them to the Company's concerns.

Mr Pitt, in a very eloquent speech, of which we can but attempt to trace the outline, gave his decided opinion in support of the impeachment. He said he had heard no argument whatever in favour of Mr Hastings that had made the least impression on his mind, or that could induce him in any degree to alter the opinion which he had formed on the important question under the consideration of the House. After the laborious investigation, and after the most anxious consideration, he had concluded that the honour and the dignity of their proceedings required that they should now be carried to that place, where alone they could receive a final decision. We must, said he, forget the feelings of justice, we must forget the feelings of Englishmen, if, after finding Mr Hastings guilty in the first instance of the high crimes and misdemeanors of which he has been accused, we were now to relinquish the prosecution. It was not the cause of individuals, it was the cause of the House, and a cause in which its honour was deeply involved; and unless it could be proved that the decision of the Committee was in every point wrong, they were bound to carry the business to the bar of the House of Lords. Thinking as he did, it was impossible for him to assent to the arguments laid down by some Gentlemen, that the House, in its judicial capacity, was to be considered in the light of a Grand Jury. The analogy did not hold. Undoubtedly, they would act wrong if they were to carry up articles of impeachment, in support of which they had no proof—but if this doctrine was to be admitted in its fullest extent, it would go to deprive the House of one of its most sacred and important privileges—namely, its right of impeaching at all.

In considering this question, he said it was not necessary for him to enter into it at large—he would only touch on the principle charges which he conceived formed the prominent features of the guilt of Mr Hastings. The business of Benares, the general charge with regard to the Princesses of Oude, Farruckabad, and part of his conduct relative to the contracts, when taken together, exhibited a system of duplicity, despotism and corruption, that disgraced the British name, and subverted every principle of justice and good government. There were crimes of too deep a dye for a moment to admit the specious plea of a *fait accompli*. No man was more ready than he was to allow that there were some periods of Mr Hastings's administration that were brilliant and highly meritorious; but they were not such as ought to shield him from that punishment which his guilt demanded, and which the justice of his country was called upon to inflict. He complimented the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Smith) on the able defence which he had made for the conduct of Mr Hastings; but when he considered that that Hon. Gentleman's system of politics and his general line of acting had not been always friendly to Mr Hastings, he confessed it impressed him with no favourable idea of the motives which had induced him to become his advocate. It struck him, as if the eagerness of the Company to participate in the plunder would make them to go every length to protect their servants, however corrupt, who should seek an asylum in the avarice of their employers.

The learned Lord (Lord Advocate) had admitted, that there were some parts of the conduct of Mr Hastings which were not to be defended; but, says he, there are others as guilty as Mr Hastings, and why are not they punished? To that argument, it was sufficient for him to say, that examples of punishment ought not to be multiplied farther than was necessary for the sake of public justice. He who had been the principal actor in the guilt had very properly been singled out as the object of punishment, and as furnishing the most striking example to those who might succeed him. In the case of Mr Hastings, it seemed to be peculiarly proper. He had not only swayed his Councils to assent to his corrupt and flagitious system of government, but when the whole authority was delegated singly to himself, he persisted in the same uniform violation of every principle which ought to regulate the conduct of a man whose policy and pursuits were not invariably crooked and corrupt. It was impossible for him to believe for a moment, that there existed any necessity or reason that could warrant Mr Hastings in the prosecution of the violent and arbitrary acts which he exercised in the business of Benares, or in his still more flagrant oppression of the unfortunate Princesses of Oude—nor could he admit the arguments in justification of those presents which were received, while the hand of oppression was suspended over the heads of those devoted persons from whom they were exacted. It was true, there were times and circumstances when the public service, and the pressure of emergency, might for a time warrant the seizure of the property of individuals, but still even that ought to be done under a promise of compensation, and of making reparation to those whose property had been seized—but Mr Hastings did not think it necessary to give even the consolation of a promise—the pretext of necessity was therefore in his opinion utterly inadmissible.

Much stress, he observed, had been laid on those presents being brought to the credit of the Company, as an argument to prove, that in accepting them Mr

Hastings had not been actuated by motives of personal avarice; but did any account appear, stating when they were received, or when they were transferred to the Company? Or, was there any satisfactory reason to believe that they would have been transferred at all, if they could have been concealed? In the charge relative to the contracts, he was willing to acquit Mr Hastings of having any pecuniary interest in the disposal of them; but undoubtedly his conduct there manifested a total disregard of the orders of his employers, and a very blameable prodigality of the public money. Having thus stated what he conceived to be the leading points of accusation in the administration of Mr Hastings, and satisfied as he was that they were fully proven, it was impossible for him to hesitate a moment in concurring in the general vote of impeachment. There were some of the articles, however, which did not meet his entire approbation; but he did not think that the proper time to state his objections, as it would lead him into a detail which he wished to avoid.

After the Chancellor of the Exchequer sat down, the question was loudly called for on both sides of the House, and the gallery was cleared.

After the strangers were withdrawn, however, several members spoke; Mr Martin, Lord Mulgrave, Mr Burgess, Major Scott, and Mr Young. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Lord Hood's motion, that the second reading of the Report be adjourned for six weeks,

Ayes — 89  
Noes, — 175

The question was then put, that the Report be now read a second time; it was, upon motion, agreed to be read to-morrow, at which time the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would suggest the alterations which occurred to him as necessary to be made in the charges of impeachment.

Mr Fox desired it might be explicitly understood, that the discussion of the several articles of impeachment was to make no change in the general question. The House had, in fact, delivered their sense on that point, and he trusted he clearly understood the Chancellor of the Exchequer that his mind was made up as to the propriety and necessity of the general question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that his mind was made up—and here their conversation ended.

THURSDAY, May 10.

THE NAVY.

Captain Macbride gave notice, that he should on Monday next make a motion relative to the state of the navy.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Mr Burke moved, that all such correspondence as did not appear on the records of the India Company, or had been withheld wholly or in part, as far as related to Major Palmer, or Major Davis, be laid before the House.—Agreed to.

EAST INDIA REVENUE.

Mr Burke brought up the report of the Committee respecting the Revenue Charge, and moved for its being taken into further consideration on Tuesday next.—Agreed to.

LICENCES ON PUBLIC HOUSES.

Mr Ro's moved an amendment to the act relative to the proposed bill for licensing public houses, by proposing, that all persons renting a House for retailing spirituous liquors of 15 l. per annum, to pay 2 l. 8 s. instead of forty shillings for their license, in addition to their former duty.—Agreed.

IMPEACHMENT OF MR HASTINGS.

The adjourned discussion of the separate charges against Mr Hastings being read as the order of the day.

Major Scott rose, and after animadverting for some time in defence of his friend, upon his usual general ground, was replied to by

Mr Burke, who in a few words confused all that the Hon. Major had said, and moved, "That a Committee be appointed to draw up a clause, claiming a privilege that the House of Commons may exhibit any further charges they shall think necessary to bring forward against Warren Hastings, Esq; late Governor General of Bengal, and that this House will support the same." Ordered.

Mr Burke afterwards moved, that Warren Hastings, Esq; be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr Sumner opposed the motion, and contended that if it was carried into effect, it would convey a reflection on the House of Commons; as he was perfectly convinced of the Governor General's innocence.—The subsequent part of the Honourable Gentleman's speech, being a mere panegyric on the virtues of Mr Hastings, we shall only say, that Mr Burke's motion was carried without a division.

Mr Montague then arose, and expressed in the warmest terms of eulogium, his particular thanks to Mr Burke for the very spirited, honourable, and humane manner in which he had throughout the whole of this arduous undertaking, supported the national character! He therefore moved, that that Right Hon. Gentleman be desired to carry articles of impeachment to the Bar of the House of Lords, and that this House would with all convenient speed, make good the charges. Mr Burke accordingly went to the House of Lords with the said articles, and was voluntarily followed by all the members who were present; in consequence of which, the Speaker adjourned all other business.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, May 10.

The counsel in behalf of Mr Sutton finished their pleadings, and Mr Attorney General opened a *moderate* Johnstone's defence—in the middle of which he was interrupted by the

IMPEACHMENT OF WARREN HASTINGS.

Which, in a very solemn manner, was brought up by Mr Burke, attended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Fox, Mr Sheridan, Mr Wilberforce, Mr Francis, Sir James Erskine, Mr Courtenay, &c. &c.

The form was as follows:—Sir Francis Molyneux acquainted the House, that there was a message from the Commons.

The Chancellor desired the messengers to be called in, who being called in accordingly,

Mr Burke read from a written paper, to the Chancellor, who came to the bar, that he was authorized by the Commons of Great Britain to accuse Warren Hastings, Esq; late Governor General of Bengal, of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, and to request the concurrence of the Lords to have the same determined in the most speedy manner.

The Chancellor received the impeachment, and returning to the woolsack, he read it, and giving it afterwards to the Clerk, it was read at the table.

No motion was made in consequence, and the House immediately adjourned.

L O N D O N, — May 11.

The final arrangement between the Court and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will this day be effected and made known. The Prince, to his honour, has not insisted on these conditions which his rank fully entitled him to, —merely to be furnished with the means of immediately cancelling a great part of his debts:—an object he has first at heart! *Morn. Herald.*

This day, it is supposed, the regular motion will be made in the House of Peers respecting the impeachment of Mr Hastings, and a day appointed to take place.

The performances of Richmond-house will be presented to their Majesties and the Princesses on the 17th inst. *Le Duc D'Angouleme*, will, on this occasion, as Master-general of the Ordinance, cause all the great guns to be fired, as their Majesties enter Richmond-hall.

Accounts from Bath say, that Lord Mansfield is worse.

A ship of war is now fitting out for the purpose of being sent to Otaheite, in order to convey plants of the bread fruit-tree to the West India Islands. It is to contain a complete apparatus of a hot-house, and a botanist and gardener is to accompany the expedition. This benevolent and patriotic plan is projected by Sir Joseph Banks, and patronized by his Majesty. Lord Howe is determined to do every thing in his power to make it succeed, by appointing a gentleman to the command who was failing-master to Captain Cook, and a man of acknowledged probity and skill, as well as indefatigable attention to duty.

Lord George Gordon appeared on Wednesday in the Court of King's Bench, as counsel for himself, and exhibited articles of the breach of the King's peace against Mr Smythe, Mr Alton, and Sir Charles Bampfild, Bart. in the usual form of legal proceedings in such cases. Mr Justice Buller observed to his Lordship, that the first name of Mr Alton being omitted, the Court could not proceed against him that day; but that his Lordship might enquire the first name of Mr Alton, to particularise him from others of the same family, and move the Court again. The Court then ordered the Crown officers to issue out attachments immediately against Mr Smythe and Sir Charles Bampfild, Bart.

The Judges indulged Lord George Gordon in swearing in the ancient manner, by holding up his right hand, instead of laying his hand upon the Evangelists, or kissing them, which his Lordship refused to do.

The following letter from Lord George Gordon to Mr Pitt, was delivered to Mr Pitt before he went to the House of Commons on Friday:

"SIR,

"Mr Walter Smythe, brother to Mrs Fitzherbert, accompanied by Mr Alton, came to my house in Welbeck-street this morning, and Mr Smythe acquainted me, that he had brought Mr Alton to be present whilst he informed me, that he would call me to account if I went to Mrs Fitzherbert's again, or wrote to her, or to him, or took liberties with their names in public, as Mrs Fitzherbert was very much alarmed when my name was mentioned. I answered, that I looked upon this as a threatening visit; but that I must yet apply to Mrs Fitzherbert, himself, or Sir Carnaby Haggerstone, as often as I found occasion, till a written answer was sent to me, concerning the just title of their sister, just as if he had not called upon me. Some other conversation passed touching the marriage; but this was the substance and result of the whole.

I think it my duty to inform you, as Prime Minister, with this circumstance, that you may be apprised of, and communicate to the House of Commons, the over-bearing disposition of the Papists.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient and humble servant,  
G. GORDON.

Four o'clock, Friday,

May 4. 1787.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 11.  
Bank Stock, 156 1/2 a 1/2.  
New 4 per cent. 177 1/2, 96 1/2.  
5 per cent. Ann. 178 1/2, 115 1/2.  
3 per cent. red. 76 1/2 a 1/2.  
3 per cent. con. 77 1/2.  
3 per cent. 172 1/2.  
Long Ann. 2 1/2 a 13-16ths.  
30 Years Ann. 177 1/2, 13 13-16ths.  
India Stock, —  
3 per cent. India Ann. —  
WIND AT DEAL, MAY 10. N.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 11.  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"On account of the intention of Mr Burke to bring forward his motion respecting Mr Hastings's conduct at Oude, a very crowded gallery appeared at an early hour; but as soon as Mr Pitt came down, Mr Burke gave notice that he should postpone it until Monday next, when he should trouble the House with it, not that he meant to go into it at any great length. Mr Burke, at the same time, moved, that Mr Albany Wallis and Mr Troward be appointed solicitors in the prosecution of Mr Hastings.

"The third reading of the calico printers bill was moved for; and, after a very short debate, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the bill 74, and against it 14, upon which it was read a third time, and passed.

"The third reading of the post-horse farming bill was the next business to come on; and after that, the next order of the day was on the report of Mr Dundas's East India budget, on both of which a debate was expected to ensue.

"The negotiation between the Heir apparent and Mr Pitt, for putting his Royal Highness's establishment upon a better footing, is said to be at an end, without coming to any kind of agreement; and Mr Alderman Newnham, if this shall be the case, will certainly bring forward his intended motion in the course of a few days.

COMMITTEE ON THE HARBOUR OF LEITH.

"The Committee, to whom the bill for enlarging and repairing the harbour of Leith was referred, sat this day, Sir Adam Ferguson in the chair, and heard counsel in behalf of the several petitioners, whose property, they conceive, will be affected thereby.

"After the counsel had been heard, Sir Adam Ferguson stated, that as the session was drawing near to a conclusion, he could wish no time might be lost in putting an end to the business before them; and that, for his part, if other gentlemen had no objection, he could wish to meet again the next day, notwithstanding that it was Saturday, a day on which the House did not sit, as he thought leave might be obtained for it.

"Sir James Johnstone said, that he thought the enlarging the harbour of Leith a matter of great utility, but he could not consent to several things: He did not like the valuation of property to be left to a jury of the citizens of Edinburgh; and he could not by any means agree to the pulling down a church, and removing a church-yard.

"Lord Frederick Campbell allowed the utility of the proposed plan, and spoke much in favour of it.

"Sir Thomas Dundas withered very much that the several parties, whose property was likely to be affected, would settle matters amongst themselves, so as to render it unnecessary to have any bill.

"Mr Dempster was rather for approving of the bill, and thought, that as the plan was of great public utility, the Magistrates of Edinburgh ought to have such ground and property as was necessary at a fair valuation; and the Hon. Gentleman observed, that there were many instances of it, particularly the case of the Bank, for whose convenience a church, nay, a whole parish, had been given up; and another case, namely, that of General Honeywood, when Governor of Hull, a considerable part of whose property was taken away by act of Parliament, upon the value being given by a jury.

"Sir Thomas Dundas rose again, and strongly contended, that, in the present stage of the business, it could by no means be thought that the Committee could come to any conclusion. No one could say that the plan, as delivered to the Committee, was an exact plan of what was to be done. The Magistrates could not say what ground and what property they exactly wanted; but the bill gave them a power to take any ground and any property they might think it necessary to take, for the purpose of carrying their design into execution, and this the Hon. Baronet could by no means consent to.

"The Lord Advocate spoke at some length; and after stating the great utility of the plan, and the general desire there must be for carrying it into execution, threw out a proposition which seemed to be much listened to, and which was, that the several parties should be desired to agree mutually amongst themselves, so as to remove all future misunderstanding on the subject.

"Sir Thomas Dundas entirely approved of the learned Lord's idea, but was not for this being done by an act of Parliament. He wished the parties to agree; but if that should be the case, not to have any bill, as, in his opinion, there would be no occasion for it.

"Lord Maitland, in a pretty long speech, spoke much in favour of the owners of property to be affected by the bill, and contended, that Mr Macdoul and Mr Robertson had a right to avail themselves of such an incidental circumstance in their behalf. The enlarging the harbour and pier had rendered their property and estates of a considerably greater value, and they had a right to be benefited by it, as much as if any one had actually found or discovered a gold or silver mine on any estate he might possess. The Noble Lord enlarged upon this idea, and supported the principle in a very full and able manner. Suppose, said his Lordship, the Magistrates should have the pier sunk into the sea, the property of Mess. Macdoul and Robertson would suffer: yet in that case will any contend, that they could have any recompense, or obtain any redress whatever? If that was the fact, and the noble Lord contended that it was, he begged leave to insist upon it, that the present plan having increased the value of Mr Macdoul's and Mr Robertson's property, he had a fair and an undoubted right to be benefited by it in every possible way, as an incidental circumstance in their favour. As to the precedents, the noble Lord contended, they were not in point. It was very true, that the Bank, and other public bodies, had obtained bills, empowering them to pull down churches, and houses, and land for their convenience; but it did not appear, that they had been opposed. What had been done on those occasions had been done mutually, and by the consent of the parties concerned; but, in the present case, the parties possessing property petitioned. If, indeed, they could come to any agreement, it was well and good, and they might do as they pleased; but unless it was done, he should contend, that Mr Macdoul and Mr Robertson should be allowed to avail themselves of every advantage that could accrue to them from the plan laid before the Committee.

"Several other members spoke on the same principle, and recommended a compromise and particularly, that Mr Chalmers should have access to the sea on the side his estate was; but neither Mr



James Hunter Blair, who was present, nor Mr Macdonald, nor the person attending for Mr Robertson, seemed to come into the proposition thrown out by the several members of the Committee.

"Sir Adam Ferguson stated, that the Committee had heard counsel for all the petitioners whose property might be affected, and the next head they went upon, would be respecting the pilotage, &c.

"The Sergeant at Arms came in to tell the Committee, that the House were dividing on the calico printers bill, and the Committee abruptly adjourned. They are not to meet again till Monday."

The Surgeons of Edinburgh's charter bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons, and committed.

The Glasgow road bill is passed.

On the 8th inst. was presented to the House of Commons a petition from the different proprietors of ships for ship-building in Leith against Leith Harbour Bill, setting forth, "That the petitioners being either proprietors or occupiers of almost the whole town of North Leith (excepting the property and possessions of Mr John Sims, ship-builder) apprehend that they must be greatly injured, should the said bill be passed into a law: but as they conceive, that they can easily shew, to the satisfaction of the House, that neither absolute necessity, nor public utility, requires their being stripped of their properties and possessions, as proposed by the said bill; so they trust that the justice of the House will protect them in the enjoyment of their respective rights; and that the petitioners have been rather taken by surprise in this attack on the sacred right of property, which has for its object no less than the demolition of a whole town, consisting of about two thousand inhabitants, all essentially necessary, in their various professions and occupations, to the prosperity of the port, whose improvement is the ostensible purpose of the said bill; and therefore praying to be heard by themselves, or their counsel."

We hear, that Mr Syme, ship-carpenter in Leith, has agreed matters with the Lord Provost and Magistrates respecting his property in Leith, included in the bill for widening and enlarging that harbour. It is said, the Magistrates are to give him as much, or more ground, for docks and warehouses, than he has at present; and that they are not to interrupt his business in the least, but to provide him in these before they take away any of his property. From the account, however, of the proceedings of the Committee on that bill, received per this day's post, it would appear, that there is no foundation for the report, that matters had been settled in the Committee with the other proprietors in Leith and that neighbourhood; or that Mr Syme's property, and the whole of North Leith and Citadel, was to be struck out of the bill.

The Lords have agreed to the A8 for regulating the proceedings of the Court of Justiciary being made perpetual.

On Thursday last, Mr John Scott, probationer, who had been presented by the Earl of Moray, the patron, to be minister of the vacant parish of Auchtermuchty, in the county of Fife, was ordained and admitted there by the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy, with the unanimous approbation of the heritors, elders, and parishioners.

## IRISH PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, May 7.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

A message from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requesting the attendance of the Speaker and Members, in the House of Lords.

On the Speaker's return, he acquainted the House, that the Royal Assent had been given to the following bills:

Bill for granting certain sums of money to the Trustees of the Royal Exchange.

The increase of shipping and navigation.

Improvements of ports and harbours.

For facilitating the trade and intercourse of this kingdom with the United States of America.

For granting certain sums of money for pious uses.

For granting 5000 l. to the Dublin Society.

For badging the poor.

For regulating the sale of corn.

For regulating of manor Courts.

And to five private bills.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House, that it was his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, that the House should adjourn for a week.

Mr Hewitt rose to speak a few words upon a subject of great importance. It was necessary, he said, to bring in a bill for the purpose of vindicating the laws of this country that had been lately disgraced by the conveying away a minor of rank. Every method had been taken to make the parties restore him, but without effect; and so far were they from being disposed to make a reparation for their misconduct, that they openly bid defiance to the laws, and absolutely refused to return him upon any account.

He was apprized, that the session had too far advanced for the bill to pass; but the persons, from the circumstances of its being introduced into the House, would be convinced that they could not persevere in so unprecedented an outrage with impunity.

He then moved for leave to bring in a bill for vindicating the laws lately violated, by the clandestine carrying out of the kingdom over seas, Preston, commonly called Lord Viscount Gormanstown, a minor of twelve years of age.

Sir L. O'Brien was of opinion, that consistent with Parliamentary usage, a bill of this kind could not be received, unless a committee had been previously appointed to take the matter into consideration. He therefore recommended it to the hon. gentleman to move for such a committee; and as he did not imagine, that the bill could finally pass, no time would be lost in this necessary attention to it.

The Attorney General said, that he would inform

the Hon. Baronet how the matter stood, certain of convincing him and the House of the urgent necessity there was for a bill of this nature, as well to vindicate the laws from flagrant violation; as to convince those gentlemen that were the authors of it, that though they had eluded to a foreign jurisdiction, not within the reach of the ordinary forms of law, yet impunity should not attend their actions.

This young nobleman (Lord Gormanstown) had been clandestinely carried away in the month of December last. He was hurried through England with the greatest precipitation, attended by a Popish priest and a military officer in the Austrian service. From thence he was conveyed to France, and there for some time buried in a convent. From thence he was conveyed to the principality of Liege, where he is now closely kept, under the care of an old grandmother and an uncle. This uncle, it should be remarked as a matter of great consequence, was next heir in remainder to the family estate, which is very considerable, being estimated at five or six thousand a year. It was for the purpose of being educated in the principles of the Popish religion that the minor had been thus illegally forced over seas to a foreign country. Every necessary measure had been taken to recover him that the law warranted. An order from the Court of Chancery had formally issued, under the broad-seal of Ireland, demanding of the uncle forthwith to restore the minor Lord. This uncle stiled himself Ecclesiastical Counsellor to the Prince of Liege, and instead of forwarding the child, issued a manifesto in answer to the order of Chancery, couched in the most insolent and imperious language he had ever heard or seen. This manifesto set out in the following manner:

"Whereas I Jericho Preston, ecclesiastical counsellor and privy counsellor to his Highness the Prince of Liege, &c. having been served with a *serap of parchment*, with a *bit of wax* annexed to it—and being informed that the said *serap of parchment* was an order of the Court of Chancery of Ireland, and that the said *bit of wax* was the broad seal of the kingdom of Ireland: and having questioned the messenger whether he meant to subject me to a foreign jurisdiction, &c. I do therefore protest against the authority or force of the said *serap of parchment* and *bit of wax*."

Now, if those persons should think proper rather to destroy the child, than suffer him to be brought up in the principles of the British constitution, and in the Protestant religion, (he did not imagine there was any such intention, but there was a possibility of it;) the uncle, as next heir in remainder, would come in for the estate. It would be necessary, therefore, to pass an act, disqualifying him from inheriting the estate in remainder; for persons who outrage, and set the laws at defiance, should never be suffered for a moment to enjoy their protection. He observed, that no person who was next in remainder to an estate, could undertake the superintendence of the minor's education, unless they previously gave in sufficient bail to educate him in the Protestant religion. There was yet this salutary provision left untouched by the repeal of the penal laws. He was aware that the bill could not pass this session—but that he thought rather a desirable circumstance; for the bill, by being introduced and read, would, between this session and the next, become a matter of notoriety, and those persons who had dared thus grossly to insult the laws, would have no excuse left for not returning to amenability; they would be fully apprized of the punishment that awaited their outrage and contumacy.

Sir L. O'Brien replied, that he had no objection whatever to the bill. He sincerely wished that such a heinous species of delinquency should meet with an adequate punishment; and it was necessary to vindicate the laws from their late violation. His reason for wishing a committee to be appointed was, that he thought it, according to parliamentary usage, necessary *pro forma*.

Mr Hewitt then presented the bill, which was received, and read a first time.—Adjourned till Monday 14th instant.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 8.

"Counsellor Hutchinson, third son to the Provost of the University of Dublin, called on Lord Mountmorres on Saturday and Sunday fortnight, for an explanation of his speech in the House of Lords on Monday, April 23d, as expressed in the papers. Lord Mountmorres said, he meant no personal offence to the Provost, and if the Provost should ask him the same question he would return him the same answer. Mr Hutchinson, on his second visit, not seeming pleased with this answer, and leaving the room with some warmth, Lord Mountmorres sent a gentleman, who was present at the whole of this transaction, immediately to Mr Hutchinson, to know if he was satisfied with the answer and explanation? Mr Hutchinson said that he was dissatisfied. Lord Mountmorres having refused any other explanation or conversation on the subject, Mr Hutchinson sent him a written message on Saturday evening last, at seven o'clock, purporting, that in consequence of a libel appearing in the papers as a representation of his speech, which his Lordship thought proper not to apologize for, he called upon Lord Mountmorres for personal satisfaction, and desired to meet him in half an hour. The parties met at Donnybrook, according to the appointment of Mr Hutchinson. The seconds having measured out the ground, they fired at the same time.—Lord Mountmorres fell, in consequence of a wound under the arm, and the seconds then interposed to prevent further bad consequences.

"Mr Hutchinson was attended on the ground by George Ogle, Esq; and a surgeon, and Lord Mountmorres by Lord Loftus.

"The wound which his Lordship received was nearly in the same place as that of Sir John Colthurst; but happily the ball took a different direction, and produced a violent contusion. Mr Hume, the surgeon who attended Lord Mountmorres, hopes, however, it will not be accompanied by any fatal consequences.

"The misunderstanding between Lord Mountmorres and Mr Hutchinson, so nearly fatal in its consequences, having avowedly originated from cer-

tain observations contained in a speech on the 23d ult. we infer what fell from his Lordship on that day, to gratify the curiosity of the Public, in a matter which has engaged the general conversation.

"On reading the order of the day, for committing the bill for granting several sums for public uses, sent up from the Commons, Lord Mountmorres said, that he had just been informed, that three bills, which had lately left the House, had been rejected in another assembly, much to the public loss and inconvenience, because they were supposed to interfere upon the privileges of the House of Commons. He mentioned this, to show how tenacious they had been of their rights, and as a proper example to follow, when the orders of the Lords were about to be violated by passing a bill of supply to which private grants were annexed: That if the words "Give and grant to your Majesty," did not constitute a money-bill, he was at a loss to find clearer words in the English language to define it. The rejection of the bill would be only a temporary inconvenience; the adoption of it would be a lasting injury to the privileges of the House. Touching the grants themselves, that of Dr Ellison he much approved of—5000 l. had been expended to complete a school at Kilkenny. He had seen the work. The money had been judiciously, honourably, and economically applied. He was against the grant to the Provost of 3000 l. per annum for four years; 48,000 l. had been granted to the University since 1698. I pay no compliments to the Noble Lord added, to a principal appointment in that seminary. What would have been said at Oxford, if a lawyer had been made Dean of Christ Church? The attack upon Magdalen College in the last, was not more injurious to learning than the appointment I allude to in this century; for I never heard the warmest zealot contend, that the Muses were either Protestants or Papists; but, if we are to believe Sir William Blackstone, in his poem of "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse," the Muses do not wish to have much connection with lawyers. The intention of the Irish Parliament in 1640, I hope I may yet see followed, and the chartered right of the election of their President restored to the University by act of Parliament."

Extract of a letter from Inverkeithing, May 12.

"At a meeting of the Inverkeithing Farmer Club in January last, they appointed a ploughing match between the victors, or those who had gained the premiums at former trials, which, as yet, have only been three. Accordingly, on Thursday the 19th April, two of the three victors appeared upon a stubble field of Mr. Stenhouse at Grange, in order to compete for the premium, it being a silver chain, for the purpose of affixing to the medal formerly gained by the competitors, viz. James Love, servant to John Stenhouse, Esq; of Fodd, and William Betton, servant to Mr Robert Walker of Sunny Bank; and they having taken their station by lot for their respective ploughs, and having ploughed the same, left the field.—After which, the judges named by the Club went and inspected the field, and reported, that William Betton, servant to Mr Robert Walker, had the best ploughed lot, and was consequently entitled to the prize."

State of the Thermometer since our last:

Saturday, May 12.	8 o'clock.	P. M.	46
Sunday.	13.	A. M.	44
	8	P. M.	46
Monday.	14.	A. M.	42

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

April 29. Fortitude of Dyart, Dobie, from Memel, for Kirkcaldy, with baulks.

30. Hope of Dundee, Mavor, from Koningsberg, for Dundee, with flax, &c.

P. S. Since our last of 28th inst. the wind has continued southerly, until this forenoon, when it veered round to the W. N. W. and all the ships mentioned in our last as remaining below the Cattle, has got under sail.

Ellisport, May 1. 1787.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

For other shipping, see last page.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, May 11.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat.	19 s. 6 d.	19 s. 0 d.	18 s. 0 d.
Barley.	18 6	17 6	16 0
Oats.	16 0	15 6	14 0
Peas.	16 0	15 0	14 0

PINE APPLE PLANTS.

TO BE SOLD at Livingston, upon very reasonable terms, a Parcel fine healthy PINE APPLE PLANTS, for fruiting next season, quite free of vermin.—Apply to the gardener at Livingston, or to John Richmond and Company, West Bow.

WANTED.

A Genteel Apprentice for the Mercantile Business.—Enquire at the printing house, where this paper is published.

WANTED at Whitford or Lammis next.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, upon a transfer of an Heritable Bond, and Indenture over an estate in the county of Perth.—The security is unexceptionable—and the interest regularly paid. Apply to Charles Innes, clerk to the signet.

Cramond Bridge Tolls to Let.

And the Road to be repaired, levelled, & covered anew.

THE Tolls payable at Cramond Bridge for one year from the term of Lammis 1787, are to be SET by public roup in a General Meeting of the Trustees, on Saturday the 2d day of June ensuing, within the town-house of Queensferry, at twelve o'clock noon; and as matters of importance concerning the road are then to be laid before the Meeting, it is intimated that as many of the Gentlemen Trustees as can will attend.

It being resolved to have the road from Cramond Bridge to Queensferry thoroughly repaired, by laying a coat upon it of well-broken whin-stone materials, from the one end to the other, of the size between that of a hen and a turkey's egg, sixteen feet broad, six inches thick in the middle, to decline gradually on each side to four inches.—The materials are to be got on the road itself. Where levelling is necessary, it is to be done by direction of a Standing Committee of the Trustees, and to be contracted for by the public yard. Such persons, therefore, as are willing to contract either for the performance of the whole work, or for any part of the mile, may, between and the above-mentioned General Meeting, lodge proposals and estimates with Robert Chapman writer in Queensferry, Clerk to the Trustees, under a sealed cover, addressed to the Preses of the Meeting, not to be opened but in presence of the Meeting.

The toll-gatherers at Cramond Bridge will show the road, quancies &c.

Not to be repeated.

This Day is published.

In Octavo, price Five Shillings in Boards.

HISTORY and PHILOSOPHY of JUDAISM.

Or a Critical and Philosophical Analysis of the JEWISH RELIGION.

From which is offered a vindication of its genius, origin, and authority, and of its connection with the Christian, against the objections and misrepresentations modern infidels.

BY DUNCAN SHAW, D. D.  
One of the Ministers of Aberdeen.  
Printed for C. Elliot, T. Kay, and Co. No. 33, opposite Somerset-house, Strand, London, and C. Elliot, Edinburgh.

By whom in a few days will be published, in one vol. 8vo, price 3s. in boards.

SERMONS by David Lament, D. D. one of the Chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Vol. 20.  
Of whom also may be had.

The First Volume of Dr Lamont's Sermons, being on the most prevalent vices, octavo, 6s. bound.

Sale of Teas by Public Auction.

In the Warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART, and CO. LEITH.

ON account of the Dissolution of the Partnership of Meliss, Rae, Buchanan, and Co. of London, with whom Allan, Steuart, and Co. have been concerned in the Tea trade, the Stock of TEAS in the above Warehouses, will be exposed to SALE by public auction, upon Friday the 21st of June next, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

The stock consists of upwards of 200 chests, mostly Congos, and will be sold off without reserve, if purchasers appear. The Teas may be viewed upon the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday preceding, and on the morning of the day of sale, when catalogues with the conditions of sale will be ready.

Russia, Scotch, and Irish Linens.

FORRESTERS, and CO. at the Russia Warehouse, within the Exchange, Edinburgh, have just received from the Blackfield, a quantity of SCOTCH SHEETINGS, different breadths and prices. They have also on hand, a large assortment of the following Goods, viz.

Russia Sheetings, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per yard.  
Russia and Scotch Table Napery of all kinds.  
Printed Linens for Furniture, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. per yard.

Diapers, Kitchen Towelling, and Wine Rubbers.  
Bed Covers of all sorts, from 10s. 6d. to 1l. 16s. each.  
Tyking for Beds, from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per yard.  
Fine dark coloured India Nankeens.  
Scotch Hollands, Irish Linens, &c. &c.

All which, they are selling on the lowest terms, Wholesale and Retail.

Household Furniture.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, by William Bruce, on Wednesday the 16th May current, in George Street, New Town, third door west from the Physicians Hall.

A genteel Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz. Four-Post Bed, Tent, and Dressing Bed; Mahogany Dining, Sideboard, Card, Tea, and Fly Tables; Drawers, Chairs, Grates, Carpets, Feather Beds, and Blankets. Also, an elegant set of Drawing-room Furniture, with a Wilton Carpet, all in good order. To be seen the Saturday preceding the sale, from eleven to three o'clock, and to begin precisely at eleven o'clock each day.

N. B. The Drawing-room Furniture to be exposed to sale the first day at one o'clock.

Sale of a Patronage.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary sale in John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 13th May 1787, between the hours of one and two afternoon.

The ADVOCATION, DONATION, and HERITABLE RIGHT of PATRONAGE of the PARISH of St. NICHOLAN, both patronage and vicarage, lying in the shire of Stirling.

The Church was declared vacant on the 11th March last. The stipend, as ascertained by a final decret of modification and locality, obtained and extracted by the late incumbent, is four chalders meal, two chalders bear, and 1000 l. Scots of money, with 90 l. Scots for communion elements. The manse is commodious, and the glebe, part of which was lately leased, is supposed to be worth about 15 l. Sterling a-year.

By the decret of locality, the minister is burdened with the payment of 600 merks Scots annually to an assistant preacher, until a new erection shall take place in the parish; and, on that event happening, the above 600 merks is to go to the minister of the new erected parish, in all time thereafter, as a part of his stipend.

The upset price is to be 600 l. Sterling.

The articles of sale and title-deeds will be shown by James Bremner writer in Edinburgh.

Dalkeith District.

NOTICE is hereby given, That upon Saturday next, the 19th inst. at twelve o'clock mid-day, there is to be a meeting of the Trustees for the Turnpike-Road in the District of Dalkeith, within the house of Mrs Johnston vintner in Dalkeith, when the Trustees are requested to attend.

TO COVER AT BALCARRES, FIFE.

YOUNG LAVENDER, son to Lavender, his dam by Atlas. Is as complete a horse to get strong Hunters and Carriage Horses as ever appeared in Scotland.

Price to gentlemen, 1 l. 1 s. and 1 s. 6 d. to the Groom; to farmers, 15 s. and 1 s. to the Groom.

The money to be paid at the stable-door.

ROGER.

TO COVER at Kinnylics, within an English mile of Inverness, at Half-a-Guinea a Mare, and two Shillings to the Keeper.

ROGER is a remarkable pure foal-getter, and is perhaps the best horse that ever was in the north; and for strength and size, very well calculated for getting carriage or draught cattle, being full 16 hands, strong and handsomely made; of a dark brown colour, and every way well marked.

Lodging to Set.

THERE is to be SET, for one year from this Whit Sunday, a LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, consisting of the fourth half of the third floor, as also of the uppermost floor of that tenement in North Hanover Street, and on the east side thereof, lately built by Mr John Young architect, and which tenement has two projections or bays from top to bottom. This lodging is well aired, has a fine prospect, and is fit to accommodate a genteel family. The rent is 40 l. And application may be made to Mr Mitchellson, Nicholson's Street.—Not to be repeated.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

Ortional Vegetable Cordial.

AS this Medicine is daily showing new properties and powers in a variety and multitude of extraordinary cases; owing to its specific virtues in Stomach Complaints; to guard the Public against the artifices of necessitous impostures, the Patentee as a duty he owes the Public, hereby offers a reward of One Hundred Guinea to any person who shall be the means of convicting in any of his Majesty's Courts at Westminster, any person who shall sell or expose to sale a counterfeit sort of this Medicine.

Sold under the sanction of his Majesty, by Mr R. Cornwell, at his house in Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square, London; in bottles of 3 s. each, duty included; and by Messrs. HUSBAND, ELDER, and COMPANY, Edinburgh; to be had also of Mr McDonald, Glasgow; Messrs. Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Messrs. Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr Sharp, Inverness; Mr Palmer, Kelso; Mr Wylie, Dumfries; and Mr Morrison, Newcastle.



**SHIPPING.**  
From Kirkwall,  
and from Fraserburgh, Rainie, for Bal-  
brin, in ballast.  
of and from ditto, Sangster, for the coal and ling  
shipping.  
**Remain,**  
Elizabeth of and from Kincardine, Cummings, for  
Brittol, with whisky.  
Neptune of Stromness, Wood, from Berwick, for Kirk-  
wall, with oatmeal.  
Elizabeth of —, Cameron, from North Carolina,  
for Yarmouth, with tar and staves.  
**ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,**  
May 5. Loch, Bogg, from Allos, with iron.  
9. Commerce, Wylie, from London, with goods.  
Betty, Francis, from Lynn, with grain.  
Exchange, Jickling, from Wiltshire, with ditto.  
Commerce, Ledger, from Lynn, with ditto.  
10. St. Thomas, Cathness, from Montrose, with grain and  
brown linens.  
11. Maron Darchea, Pederfon, from Norway, with timber.  
Bonny Lassie, M'Farlane, from Leith, with oak plank.  
Borrowfounness, Cumming, from Borrowfounness, for  
Glasgow, with sundries.  
Robert, Brown, from Leith, for ditto, with ditto.  
Providence, Ross, from ditto, for ditto, with ditto.  
**SAILED,**  
7. Jean Sophia, Paterfon, for Peterburgh, with sundries.  
8. Good Intent, Mafon, for Queensferry, with timber.  
Unity, Chapel, for Montrose, with furniture.  
9. Barbara, Taylor, for Allos, with malt.  
11. Jean, Ferrier, from Glasgow, for Leith, with goods.

**Newcastle upon Tyne Races,**  
To be RUN for, on Monday the 18th day of June 1787,  
**THE NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN'S SWEEP-**  
**STAKES,** for Colts and Fillies, four years old, for  
**TWENTY GUINEAS** each, play or pay; Colts to carry  
8st. 7lb. Fillies 8st. 4lb. One four-mile heat.  
Duke of Hamilton and Mr. Baker.  
Brandon, Mr. Hudson.  
Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Allgood.  
The NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN'S Sweepstakes  
for Colts and Fillies, three years old, one two-mile heat, for  
**TWENTY GUINEAS** each, play or pay; Colts to carry  
8st. 7lb. Fillies 8st.  
Duke of Hamilton and Mr. Fenwick.  
Brandon, Mr. Baker.  
Mr. Robertson, Mr. Burdon.  
Mr. Blackett.

**TUESDAY** the 19th, his MAJESTY'S ONE HUN-  
DRED GUINEAS, by five year old horses, &c. ten stone  
three-miles heats.

**WEDNESDAY** the 20th, the FREEMEN and INN-  
KEEPERS SUBSCRIPTION PURSE OF FIFTY POUNDS,  
for four year olds, five year olds, six year olds, and aged  
horses, that never won fifty pounds at one time, (matches  
excepted) four year olds to carry seven stone ten pounds,  
five year olds eight stone eight pounds, six year olds nine  
stone, and aged horses nine stone two pounds, four-miles heats.

**THURSDAY** the 21st, the CORPORATION PURSE  
OF FIFTY POUNDS, for three and four year olds that  
never won fifty pounds, (matches excepted) three year olds  
to carry seven stone five pounds, and fillies seven stone two  
pounds; four year olds eight stone seven pounds, and  
fillies eight stone four pounds, two-miles heats.

**FRIDAY** the 22d, the NOBLEMEN and GENTLE-  
MEN'S SUBSCRIPTION OF FIFTY POUNDS, for four  
year olds, five year olds, six year olds, and aged horses, &c.  
four year olds to carry seven stone seven pounds, five year  
olds eight stone, six year olds eight stone five pounds, and  
aged nine stone one pound.

N. B. The Winner of the King's Plate will not be al-  
lowed to start for this Plate.

**SATURDAY** the 23d, the Stand Plate of FIFTY  
POUNDS is intended to be run for by the Beaten Horses  
of the week; weight for age; three year olds to carry a fea-  
ther; four year olds, seven stone twelve pounds; five year  
olds, eight stone seven pounds; six year olds, eight stone  
thirteen pounds; and aged horses nine stone two pounds.  
To run three-miles heats; and to enter at Mr. Brodie's stand  
on the Thursday preceding, after the race, with liberty for  
the Beaten Horses on Friday to enter on the Friday evening;  
to pay two Guineas entrance, to go towards future diversion.  
Bridles and Saddles are included in all weights, and no al-  
lowance for walle.

All horses, &c. that shall run for his Majesty's Purse, and  
the other prizes, must be entered with proper certificates  
under the hands of the breeders, on Wednesday the 13th of  
June, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon,  
at the Guildhall, and are to enter, and run subject to arti-  
cles.

If any dispute shall arise, as to the entrance of running for  
his Majesty's Purse, the same to be determined by his Grace  
the Duke of Northumberland, or whom he shall appoint.

If only one horse be entered for each prize, such horse, &c.  
to be entitled to the same for walking the race ground.

No person shall be allowed to set up a scaffold, tent, or hut  
upon the Town Muir, for retailing liquors; but such as shall  
subscribe to the Freeman and Innkeepers Subscription of  
Fifty Pounds; every Freeman paying for a scaffold half a  
guinea, and for a tent or hut five shillings; and every non-  
freeman for a scaffold one guinea, and for a tent or hut ten  
shillings, to the person appointed to collect the same, before  
such scaffold, tent, or hut, is set up.

No scaffold, tent, or hut will be allowed to be set up on  
the Town Muir during the Races, but by Publicans residing  
in this town.

And every person who shall have a scaffold, tent, or hut,  
shall, within three days after the Races are over, level the  
ground where the same stood, or shall ever be excused from  
having another.

The horses, &c. that run for his Majesty's Purse are to  
start at the old starting post; and those that run for all the  
rest of the prizes are to start at Hall's post.

The race ground is in very good order; and it is particu-  
larly desired by the managers, that no person, either in car-  
riages or on horseback, go on the same.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Esq. Stewards.  
JAMES ALLGOOD, Esq.

A Long Main will be fought at Brodie's Pit, between  
William Fenwick, Esq. (Richardson feeder) and Anthony  
Hall, Esq. (Sanley feeder) for Ten Guineas a battle, and Two  
Hundred the Main.

**NOTICE**  
To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM TURNER SENIOR,  
Smith in Greenock.

THE said William Turner having, in terms of an act of  
the 23d of his present Majesty, with concurrence  
of James and Andrew Tod merchants in Borrowfounness, and  
others his creditors to the extent required by law, applied for  
sequestration of his effects, these are therefore to intimate,  
That the Right Honourable the Lord Eskgrove, Ordinary,  
officiating on the bills for the whole did, upon the 13th day  
of May current, sequestrate the whole real and personal es-  
tate of the said William Turner, wherever situated; and  
appointed his creditors to meet at Greenock, within the house  
of John Macvicar vintner there, upon Wednesday the 23d  
day of May current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to  
name an interim-factor on the said sequestrated estate, &c. in  
terms of the statute.

**SLATE QUARRY.**  
To be LET for such number of years as shall be  
agreed upon,  
THE SLATE QUARRY contiguous to the Bay of Loch-  
ryan, in the shire of Wigton.—This Quarry is con-  
siderably situated on the side of a hill, within a quarter of a  
mile of the sea, and directly opposite to the place where ves-  
sels commonly anchor, and where they may load at all sea-  
sons with ease and safety, there being sufficient depth of  
water within a few yards of the shore. The Slate is of an  
excellent quality, and a sample of it may be seen by apply-  
ing to Mr George McIntosh, Glasgow. The Quarry, which  
is at present wrought, and a number of veins of slate near  
it, will be shown by Mr Carlu at Lochryan House.  
Proposals for a lease, or for working the Quarry by con-  
tract, may be given in to Major Dunlop of Dunlop, near  
Glasgow; Mr David Balfour, writer to the signet; or Mr  
William McIntosh, Stranraer.

**House in Prince's Street.**  
TO BE SOLD OR LET,  
Furnished or Unfurnished, and entered to immediately,  
THAT HOUSE in Prince's Street, No. 33, nearly op-  
posite to the Earth Mould, consisting of ten rooms,  
kitchen, servants apartments, garrets, cellars with cata-  
combs, and coach-house and stable.—The feu-duty is only  
about 1 l. 12 s.  
For particulars apply to Mr Erskine clerk to the signet.

**A MANSION HOUSE, &c. IN AYRSHIRE,**  
TO LET,  
And Capital Situation for Mills.  
To be LET for five or seven years after Martinmas 1787,  
THE House of Doonside, with Offices,  
garden, and orchard, lying within three miles of the  
borough of Ayr. The tenements are accommodated with  
any quantity of ground, to the extent of fifty acres, all fine  
rich land, and in excellent condition. The house of Doon-  
side, consisting of dining room and drawing room, six bed  
chambers, with dressing rooms and closets, two barrack  
rooms, with a great variety of conveniences in the sunk  
story, is most delightfully situated on the river Doon, and  
commands the finest views both of sea and land. The river,  
abounding with salmon and trout, affords the best angling  
in the west of Scotland. The country around is remarkable  
for a profusion of game. The garden and orchard has yield-  
ed near 30l. annually, besides serving a large family.  
FOR MILLERS.

The river Doon is acknowledged to be the most constant  
and powerful stream of water in the country; and upon the  
estate of Doonside there are several situations very eligible  
for erecting mills at a small expense, and sufficient water  
all year round for any machinery.  
For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Doon-  
side.

N. B. If an agreeable tenant offers for the house of Doon-  
side, he may be accommodated with a considerable part of  
the standing furniture.

**Houses, &c. in Dalkeith to be sold,**  
UPON Thursday the 17th day of May next, within the  
house of John Neil, innkeeper in Dalkeith, betwixt  
the hours of four and six afternoon,  
That TENEMENT OF DWELLING HOUSES, with  
the large Stable, Garden, and Pertinents, which belonged to  
William Craufurd, and are conveyed by him to James Dewar,  
Esq. of Vogrie, as presently possessed by Mr George Welh,  
John Neil, and Cochran, all lying at the west end  
of the town of Dalkeith, paying of yearly rent 21 l. Sterling.  
The conditions of sale and title-deeds of the forecited sub-  
jects, will be seen in the hands of John Edmon, solicitor at  
law, Edinburgh, to whom any person intending to purchase,  
may apply for further particulars.

**Sale of Lands in the county of Stirling.**  
To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Ex-  
change Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 29th  
day of June next, to begin at one o'clock afternoon,  
The Lands of TORWOOD; also these detached FARMS,  
called CRAWNEST, LOCHS, and BELLSDYKE, all lying  
in the parishes of Larbert and Airth, and county of Stir-  
ling.

The situation of Torwood is remarkably beautiful, com-  
manding a delightful and most extensive prospect, and there  
are a great quantity of valuable trees of various kinds upon  
the lands. There is a part of the Torwood of considerable  
value, lying to the north of the road, leading from Falkirk  
to Stirling, which is held few of the proprietor of Torwood,  
and is now in non-entry, so that the purchaser will be en-  
titled to an entry from the vassal.—The soil of the other  
farms is extremely good, and their vicinity to Carron Works  
greatly encreases their value.  
The lands of Torwood, and each of the farms, will be  
put up to roup separately.  
For further particulars apply to John Dundas, clerk to  
the signet.  
William Lewis, at the house of Canonhall, will show the  
grounds.

**AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.**  
The Betsey of Dunbar,  
WILLIAM MILLER Master,  
Is just now on the birth at Miller's  
Wharf, London, taking in goods for  
Leith, Edinburgh, &c. sails the 23th  
current, to be depended on.  
The Betsey is a fine new Smack,  
sails fast, and has excellent accommo-  
dation for passengers, who may depend on being well used.

**For Charleston, S. Carolina,**  
THE BRIGANTINE,  
**SAMUEL,**  
WILLIAM JAMIESON Master,  
Will be ready to take goods on  
board at Greenock by the 10th  
current, and clear to sail about  
the middle of May.  
The Samuel is a stout Ves-  
sel, about 300 hogheads burthen,  
and has excellent accommodation for passengers.  
For freight or passage, apply to Archibald and John Mac-  
Kinlay, Edinburgh; Burnside and Co. Glasgow; or, Lanca-  
ster and Jamieson, Greenock.  
N. B. The Samuel will have a Mediterranean pass.

**For Sale at Pettycur Harbour,**  
The Brigantine POLLY,  
Built at West Stock with, on the river  
Trent above Hull, of the best  
materials, about one hundred and  
thirty tons burthen, completely well  
found, sails remarkably fast, shifts  
light, draws ten and an half feet  
water when loaded, is very fit for  
the wine, fruit, or corn trades,—to  
be SOLD by public roup, in David Moffat's at Kinghorn,  
Pettycur harbour, on Thursday the 17th May instant, be-  
twixt the hours of five and six afternoon.  
Copy of the inventory lies with Mess. John Kay and Co.  
ship-brokers, Leith. Any person inclining to purchase by  
private bargain may apply to the proprietor, Mr Sibbald of  
Abden by Kinghorn, previous to the day of roup, as the  
vessel will proceed immediately on a voyage, if not then sold,  
the being at present fitted out for going to sea.  
Mr Sibbald has on hand for sale a few tons of Dan-  
nick best BLUE PEARL ASHES, in barrels of about Three  
hundred weight each.

**Soap Manufactory and Utensils.**  
To be SOLD by Mr SKINNER and Co. on Monday the  
21st May, at eleven o'clock, on the premises,  
THE VALUABLE PLANT and UTENSILS in Trade,  
for carrying on the SOAP MANUFACTORY in Cheyne-  
Walk, Chelsea, the property of Messrs. Whitechurch, Skiddy,  
and Co.—comprising seven large cast-iron Boiling Pans, ten  
Evaporating Pans, nineteen cast-iron Vats and Receivers,  
thirty-one cast-iron Pumps, iron and lead Pipes, an iron Cist-  
ern, a lead Force Engine, thirty-two iron-bound Vats and  
Receivers, fifty Soap Frames, four iron Beams and Planks,  
forty-two Half-hundred Weights, six Tons of Rosin, a Fire  
Engine, several Wood Liquor Casks, a Wood Crane, Iron  
Kettles, Pokers and Rakes, a four-room Barge, three Carts,  
Harnes, Building Materials, iron-bound Casks, Bricks, use-  
ful and Fire-wood, and numerous other articles.  
To be viewed on Friday and Saturday preceding the sale;  
when Catalogues may be had on the premises, and of Mr  
Skinner and Co. Alderfergate Street.

**A Brewery, &c. for Sale.**  
To be SOLD and entered to immediately, that BREW-  
ERY and Pertinents, consisting of a commodious  
Dwelling-house, Brew-house, large vaulted Cellars, built at  
a great expense, Malt-barn and Kiln, Coal-house, Hen-house,  
small Garden adjoining thereto, with a Stable for two horses,  
and Hay-loft; lying on the fourth side of the Canongate, a  
little below the church, with a cart entry from the street,  
and another from the back of the Canongate; and a servitude  
for preserving the lights; all as possessed by the late  
Mr James Gentle, brewer.  
The whole of these subjects were built by the said James  
Gentle, are in good repair, and very convenient for an ex-  
tensive brewery, or may be changed into a distillery, or a  
brewing manufactory, &c. The purchaser can like-  
wise be accommodated with a considerable quantity of fine  
malt and hops, and every utensil in the brewing line, all in  
complete order.  
The subjects may be viewed any lawful day, from ten  
o'clock forenoon to two o'clock afternoon. The title-deeds,  
which are clear, are lodged with James Gentle writer, Smith's  
Land, Edinburgh, to whom those intending to purchase will  
apply.

N. B. Those who stand indebted to the late Mr Gentle,  
will please order payment to the said James Gentle writer,  
who has power to discharge the same; and such persons as  
have claims against the deceased, will also please send notes  
of their claims.

**FARMS TO LET.**  
To be LET upon Grassums, and for such term of years  
as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitfun-  
day 1788, the following FARMS, all lying in the county  
of Peebles, viz.

**Parish of STOBO.**  

Farms.	Possessors.	Rent.
EASTER HAPPEW,	James Gibson,	L. 131 0 0
WESTER HAPPEW,	John Alexander,	158 0 0
Parish of NEWLANDS.		
NETHER DROCHIL,	Thomas Hall,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,	Robert Symington,	43 0 0
WHITESIDE,	James Murray,	109 0 0
FLEMINGTON MILL,	James Murray,	90 0 0

**Parish of PEEBLES.**  

Farms.	Possessors.	Rent.
EDSTON,	{ Alex. Horsburgh }	149 0 0
	{ John Sulton, }	
JEDDERFIELD,	David Grievie,	18 4 0

**Parish of LYNE.**  

Farms.	Possessors.	Rent.
LYNE and HALLYNE,	Alexander Gray,	94 4 2
HAMILDEAN,	Alexander Gray,	71 5 0

N. B. The three last mentioned farms may be entered  
to at Whitfunday first 1787.

Such persons as incline to become tacksmen of any of the  
above farms, will please give in their proposals to John Tait,  
writer to the signet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and none of  
the offers will be made public, excepting such as shall be ac-  
cepted of.

N. B. The farms will be shown by John Hunter in  
Peebles, baron-officer of the estates.

**JUDICIAL SALE OF**  
**The Lands of Raitts and Benchar.**

To be exposed to Judicial roup and Sale, under the au-  
thority of the Lords of Council and Session, within  
the Inner Session-house at Edinburgh, upon Friday the 15th  
day of June next, between the hours of four and six in the  
afternoon.

The following LANDS, the property of EDWARD MAC-  
INTOSH of Borlaim, in the Lots aforementioned, viz.

**LOT I.**  
The Lands of EASTER, WESTER, and MID RAITTS,  
Bellaviden, and Black-quarter, Mill, Mill-lands, Maltures,  
Fishings, Grazings, and Pertinents thereof; and also, the  
Grazings and Sheelings of Rieclaganbeg, Kichenavich, Gil-  
liehandy, and Kichen-gour, and whole other privileges, ac-  
quired by the deceased Shaw Macintosh of Borlaim, all lying  
within the parish of Alvie, Lordship of Badenoch, and the-  
riffdom of Inverness. The proven yearly rent whereof is  
of free flock, after deducting a fifth for teind, 112 l. 19 s.  
8 d. 3-12ths Sterling, which being valued at twenty-three  
years purchase, doth amount to L. 2598 13 7 4-12ths  
And the free teind being 19 l.  
19 s. 4 d. 3-12ths, and valued at  
five years purchase, is 99 16 8 10-12ths

Total proven value, or upset  
price, L. 2698 10 4 2-12ths

**LOT II.**  
The RIGHT of REVERSION of the Lands of BENCH-  
AR, Mill, Mill-lands, Fishings, Grazings, Sheelings, Parts,  
Pendicles, and Pertinents thereof, as possessed by Andrew  
Macpherson of Benchar, to whose predecessor the same  
were wadsetted by William Macintosh of Borlaim, lying with-  
in the parish of Kingussie, Lordship of Badenoch, and the-  
riffdom of Inverness. The proven yearly rent whereof is  
of free flock, after deducting a fifth for teind, 69 l. 5 s. 4 d.  
Sterling, which being valued at twenty-four years purchase,  
amounts to L. 1662 8 6

And the free teind being 12 l.  
19 s. 4 d. 1-12th, and valued at  
five years purchase, is 64 16 9 3-12ths

Sum of both, L. 1727 5 3 3-12ths

Deduct the sum contained in  
the wadset of the said lands,  
granted to the ancestor of the  
said Andrew Macpherson, being  
8000 merks Scots, or 444 8 10 8-12ths

Remains, the value or upset  
price of the Right of Reversion  
of Benchar, L. 1282 16 4 7-12ths

The lands of Raitts are held in feu farm of the Duke of  
Gordon as superior, excepting the particular sheelings accom-  
pany them above mentioned, which are held of the Laird of  
Macintosh; and the lands of Benchar are held blench of his  
Grace.—Both estates are situated in the center of Badenoch,  
upon the great military road leading to Fort-George and In-  
verness. They are extensive, capable of considerable im-  
provement, and well appointed for fishing and fowling.—  
The property of the woods growing upon them belongs to  
the superior, but the vassal has a servitude for the necessary  
purposes of husbandry.

The articles and conditions of sale are to be seen in the  
hands of Mr Alexander Ross, one of the depute-clerks of  
Session.

**SCOTCH TARRAS, OR CEMENT.**  
THOMAS SMART, Mason and Architect in Dundee,  
several years ago discovered the art of making TARRAS  
OR CEMENT, which, when properly mixed with lime,  
composes a mortar that hardens under water to the consis-  
tency of stone, and is fit for setting and jointing all kinds of  
aquatic works. Another kind of this cement is made for  
setting and jointing hewed work in any building, and for  
pointing walls and roofs that draw water.  
The Tarras is made from materials found in this country,  
and has been used in different parts of Great Britain, and  
found to answer all the purposes of, and equal in strength and  
goodness to the best foreign tarras or cement, and can be had  
much cheaper.

Samples of the tarras will be given gratis to those employ-  
ed in fortifications, bridges, and other buildings, where large  
quantities of this kind of mortar is needed, that they may  
satisfy themselves of its sufficiency; and printed instructions  
will be given for preparing the mortar, and making it of a  
glutinous nature for the work intended.

Thomas Smart begs leave to offer his humble and hearty  
thanks to the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Artists, and others,  
that have already encouraged him in this branch, and he is  
led to hope for the patronage and further encouragement of  
well-wishers to their country and its improvements.

The Tarras is sold at the Manufactory, Whitehall's Close,  
Dundee, at the moderate rate of 1 l. 4 s. Sterling per hog-  
head, containing six hundred weight, or in small quantities  
at that rate. Commissions will be carefully attended to.

**BY ADJOURNMENT.**  
To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 30th day  
of May 1787, within the Tontine Tavern in Glasgow,  
between the hours of one and three afternoon,  
**THE Lands and Barony of Barrow.**

field, with the lands of Camachie, Gateide, Sek-  
rig's Acres, and some borough lands adjoining to them, all  
lying contiguous, in the immediate vicinity of the city of  
Glasgow, and in the Barony parish of Glasgow, and county  
of Lanark. The gross rent for 1787 (including 110 l. per  
annum of coal-lordship) is — L. 1236 10 2 1/2  
Deduct public burdens, — — — 38 17 8

Nett Rent, L. 1197 12 6 1/2  
The upset price of the whole, in one lot, will be 24,400 l.  
which is not quite twenty-two and an half years purchase of  
the rent and feu-duties, and only four years purchase for the  
coal-lordship.

The Barony of Barrowfield holds of the Crown, and is  
valued in the cess-books of the county at 975 l. Scots.—  
There is upon the estate a good MANSION HOUSE, with  
proper offices, and a large garden inclosed with a high stone  
wall, and well stocked with fruit trees, of which a purcha-  
ser can get possession at Whitfunday 1788, and of twenty  
acres of land contiguous to the house at Martinmas 1787.—  
If no purchaser appear for the whole estate, it will be let up  
in the following lots:

**LOT I.** The house, garden, and sundry  
fields round them, — — — L. 162 10 10  
Which will be set up at 3725 l.

**LOT II.** Camachie Parks, Gateide,  
Mill and Mill lands, and Feus of Cam-  
achie, — — — 177 0 0  
Which will be set up at 3700 l.

**LOT III.** Crown Point houses and gar-  
den, Mountain Blue, Ford Neuch, Back of  
Barrowfield, and Statbree, — — — 167 15 0  
Which will be set up at 3535 l.

**LOT IV.** Clydeside, Goosefald, and  
Feus of Bridgetown, — — — 265 5 0  
Which will be set up at 6000 l.

**LOT V.** Broomward, and part of New  
Feus of Calton, — — — 195 7 0  
Which will be set up at 4000 l.

**LOT VI.** Old Feus of Calton, and remainder  
of New Feus of Calton, — — — 158 16 2 1/2  
Which will be set up at 3350 l.

**LOT VII.** Coal-Lordship  
Which will be set up at 440 l.

The public burdens will be divided and proportioned upon  
the different lots, according to their respective rents.

The rental of this estate is yearly increasing, by feuing out  
the lands nearest to Glasgow for building upon, for which  
there is at present a great demand, and the rent for 1787 has  
by that means, increased 21 l. 8 s. 6 d. above what it was in  
1786.

The lots will be altered, enlarged, or diminished, as per-  
sons intending to purchase may desire, and a freehold qualifi-  
cation will be preferred for lot No. 1.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Glasgow, in  
whose hands the rental, progress of writs, and a plan of the  
estate are to be seen; or to Lawrence Hill, writer to the signet,  
Edinburgh; or Alexander Robertson, writer in Glasgow  
—any of whom will shew the rental.

Persons desirous to purchase by private bargain, may  
apply to the proprietor.

**Judicial Sale of Lands in Sutherland.**  
To be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-  
house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the  
bills, on the 20th day of June 1787, between the hours of  
five and seven in the afternoon,  
The Lands, Barony, and Estate of SKELBO, which be-  
longed to the deceased James Lord Duffus, and therafter to  
Kenneth Lord Duffus, his son, lying within the parishes of  
Dornoch, Golspie, Clyne, Creech, Kildonan and Rogart, and  
county of Sutherland.

The gross rent of the whole lands extends to 726 l. 2 s.  
10 d. 10-12ths Sterling; and, after deducting feu-duties and  
school-faralies, and setting apart one fifth for teind, the free  
yearly rent amounts to 558 l. 16 s. 9 d. 7-12ths Sterling,  
which being valued at twenty-five years purchase, will be ex-  
posed at the upset-price of L. 13,970 19 11 7-12ths  
And the privilege of purchasing the  
free teind being 62 l. 4 s. 0 d.  
4-12ths Sterling, is valued at five  
years purchase, or 311 0 1 8-12ths

Total upset-price of stock and teind 14,282 0 1 3-12ths

The whole lands hold feu of the family of Sutherland.

Further particulars will be communicated by Alexander  
Mackenzie writer to the signet, and the rental and articles of  
roup may be seen in the office of Mr John Callender, depute  
clerk of Session.

**The Estate of Old Montrose.**

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange  
Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 3d day of  
July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,  
The LANDS and BARONY of OLD MONTROSE,  
The Lands of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FUL-  
LERTOWN, and others, all lying in the parish of Mary-  
town, and shire of Forfar.

The free rental of this estate is 1107 l. including the  
farms in the proprietor's natural possession; valued rent, hold-  
ing of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greatest part  
of the estate has been under leases for a long period, and  
several of them a good many years still to run. At present  
the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this estate, both useful and  
ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and sufficiently  
advanced for beauty and shelter, and the river of Southesk is  
navigable to the house.

Mr Hercules Mill will show the lands; and the purchaser  
may have immediate access to the house, policy, and farm in  
the proprietor's possession; and the rental, progress of writs,  
and conditions of sale are in the hands of James Ruther-  
ford, writer to the signet, who has also power to treat for a  
private sale.